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INDIA.

Calcutta declared free from plague.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Calcutta, October 12, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the official announcement of the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, published in The Englishman, of the 10th instant, that "Calcutta is now free from the infection of bubonic plague."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. F. PATTERSON,
United States Consul General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

The following Calcutta Gazette extraordinary has been issued:

It is hereby notified for general information that Calcutta is free from plague, and that all inspections of, and restrictions regarding travelers from Calcutta have been withdrawn.—E. N. BAKER, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 202.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 17, 1898.*

SIR: According to the reports of the sanitary physician at Prevesa, in Epirus, the sanitary condition of said town has been very imperfect on account of the high prices which have existed during these last months. Another cause of the above-mentioned imperfect sanitary condition is the pollution of the waters supplied to that city. There was, among others, a little spring in Prevesa, the water of which was of the best quality. Without any reason known said water is no longer potable on account of its bad smell. I can not state whether said spring is in connection with the cemetery of the town or on account of the last war that dead bodies have been buried in the neighborhood of said spring. The inhabitants have suffered very much from diarrhea. The epidemic of smallpox continues.

An epidemic of diphtheria broke out at Malah, a little village eight hours' distant from Trebizonde, and at the height of 1,000 meters from the level of the sea. In said village there are only 200 inhabitants. Of these, 30 have already died from said disease, which certainly was not imported from outside—the surrounding villages, according to the sanitary report, being in a perfect sanitary condition.

In the province of Yemen typhoid fever broke out. I have written in my previous reports that in that province dearth exists as a consequence of drought, which has lasted three years.

In Constantinople smallpox and typhoid fever are always prevalent. There are also several cases of scarlet fever. From the 26th ultimo to the 17th instant 361 deaths have been registered. Of these, 5 are from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 21 from smallpox, and 12 from typhoid fever.

I have the honor to forward the French copy of the proceedings of